ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 43. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857. WHOLE NO. 397.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner, opposite the court-house; where they will always find, their's to serve, ASTON.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26,1357

Wanted.

$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationary, drugs and medicines, at mar 5 ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

Burke County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.

Rachel Wakefield,
vs.
Thomas Alexander and Wife, and others, Heirs at Law of Wm. Wakefield, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. N. Wakefield, James A. Wakefield, and A. Brown and wife Mary, heirs at law of Wm. Wakefield, deceased, are non-residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, W. S. Sudderth, Clerk of said Court. W. S. SUDDERTH, *C. C. C.*

April 6, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of this Institution are happy in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of *R. Don Wilson, A. M.*, as Preside t; and *Rev. Wm. C. Bowman*, as Assistant.

The session will commence on Monday the 6th of April. M. P. PENLAND, *Pres.*

J. B. WOODFIN, *Sec.*

Burnsville, April 2, 1857.

Children's, Boys and Youth's
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends, and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block*.

Feb. 5, 1857.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickeled Oysters, just received at ASTON'S.

The Faithful Sentinel.

AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S TIME.

THE French army lay encamped only about a day's march from Berlin. It was on the twenty-third of October. The sentinels were doubled, and the most strict orders given, for the Prussian and Austrian spies were plenty and troublesome. At midnight Pierre Sancoin was stationed at one of the outposts.—He was a stout, bold, shrewd man, and a good soldier. The colonel of his regiment was with the sergeant on this bout, having requested to be called at midnight, that he might visit the outposts.

"Pierre," he said, after the man had been posted, "you must keep your eyes open. Don't let even a stray horse go out or come in without the pass. Do you understand?"

"Ay, *mon colonel*, I shall be prompt."

"The dogs are all around us," pursued the officer, "and you cannot be too careful.—Don't trust men nor brutes without good proof."

"Never fear," was Pierre's answer, as he brought his firelock to his shoulder, and moved back a pace.

After this the guard moved on to the next post, and Pierre Sancoin was left alone.—Pierre's post was one of the most important in the camp, or rather around it, and had been placed there for that reason. The ground over which he had walked was a long knoll, bounded at one end by a huge rock, and at the other sloping away into a narrow ravine in which was a copse of willows. Beyond this copse the ground was low and boggy, so that a man could not pass it. The rock was the westward, and Pierre's walk was to its outer side.

The night was qute dark, huge masses of clouds floating overhead, and shutting out the stars, and a sort of fog seemed to be rising also from the marsh. The wind moaned through the copse in the ravine, and the air was damp and chilly; with a slow, steady tread the soldier paced his ground, ever and anon stopping to listen, as the willows in the ravine rattled their leaves, or some night-bird started out with its quick flapping.

An hour had passed away, and the sentinel had seen nothing to excite his suspicion. He had stopped for a moment close by the rock, when he was startled by a quick, wild screech from the wood, and in a few moments more a large bird flew over his head.

"*Parbleu!*" he uttered, after the night bird had flown over; "could mortal man have stopped that fellow from passing?"

He satisfied himself that he had done nothing in suffering the bird to pass. He had walked the length of his way two or three times, and was just turning by the rock, when he was sure he saw a dark object just crossing the line towards the copse.

"Hold!" he cried, bringing his musket quick to his shoulder. "Hold, or I fire!"

And with his piece at aim, he advanced towards the spot where the object had stopped; but as he came to within a few yards of it, it started to move on again towards the camp.

"*Diable!*" cried Pierre, "move any further, and I fire! What, *Pardieu! Le Prince!* Ho, ho, why, Prince!"

The animal turned and made a motion as though he would leap up on to the sentinel's bosom, but the soldier motioned him off.

"*Bravo, Prince,*" Pierre cried, reaching forth his hand and patting the head of the great shaggy beast, which had now sat upon his haunches. Pierre recognized the intruder now as a great dog, of the breed of St. Bernard, which had been owned in the regiment for over a year, and which had been now missing for about a week. He had disappeared one night from the pickets, and all search for him had been unavailing.

"*Parblieu mon grande Prince,*" Pierre uttered, as though the dog could understand every word, "the men will be glad to see you. Where have you been for so long?"

The dog made no answer to this, save a low whine, and a familiar nodding of the head.

"Now *mon ami*, you just keep your sitting there till the guard comes, and then we'll go to the camp together. Mind that you will?"

And with these words, uttered with solemn emphasis, and due meaning, Pierre started on his bout again. He had got half way to the rock, when the idea of looking around struck him, and he did so. *Le Prince* was moving towards the camp again.

"Ha! Prince, that wont do! Stop! Stop, or I'll shoot! *Diable*, the colonel was positive in his orders. I was to let nothing pass my post without the countersign. A dog is something. You can't go, Prince, so now lie down. Down! Down, I say!"

With this the dog lay flat down upon his belly, and stretched out his fore paws.—Pierre patted him upon the head again and having duly urged upon him the necessity of remaining where he was, he resumed his march once more.

During the next fifteen minutes, the animal lay perfectly quiet, and ever and anon the sentinel would speak to him by way of being sociable. But at length the dog made another attempt to get into the camp. Pierre had nearly reached the rock when he heard the movement, and on turning he could just see his uneasy companion making off.

"*Diable!*" the honest fellow uttered, "I must obey orders. The colonel's word was plain. Here! *Parblieu!* Come here! Here, Prince! *Mon Dieu!* you must die if you don't!"

With a few quick bounds the soldier had got near enough to the dog to fire, and as the latter stopped, he stopped.

"*Mon cher ami*, you must stay with me! Here! Come back! I must shoot if you don't. *Parblieu!* what a thing to start the whole camp for, to shoot a dog!"

But by coaxing and threatening the sentinel got the dog back to his post, and there he made him lie down once more. And thus matters rested until the tramp of the coming guard was heard.

"Ah, now, Prince, we'll be relieved," the soldier said, stopping near the dog. "You shall go and see your old friends."

The tramp of the coming guard drew near, and Pierre was prepared to hail them, when the dog took a new start, and in a new direction, this time starting towards the copse.

"Here, here, Prince! *Parblieu*, don't you run off again."

But the fellow took no other notice of the call than to quicken his speed.

"Back! Back! Here!—"

"*Grand Dieu!*" This last exclamation was forced from Pierre's lips, by seeing the dog leap to his hind legs and run thus! In an instant the truth burst upon him. Quick as thought he clapped his gun to his shoulder and took aim. He could just distinguish the dim outlines now, and he fired. There was a sharp cry, and then Pierre had to turn, for the guard were approaching.

"*Qui est la?*" "(Who is there?)" he cried—"Relief guard," was the answer.

And having obtained the countersign, he informed the officer what had happened.

"A dog?" cried the officer. "Prince, did you say?"

"He looked like Prince; but, *diable*, you should have seen him run off on his hind legs!"

"Eh? Hind legs?"

"Yes."

"Then come; show us where he was."

With this the officer of the mounting guard pulled his lantern from his breast, and having removed the shade he started on. Pierre led the way to the corpse, and the dog was found in the last struggles of death.

The officer stooped down and turned him over.

"*Grand Dieu!*" he cried, "what legs for a dog, eh?"

And no wonder he said so. The hind legs of the animal were booted, and had every appearance of the pedal extremities of the *genus man*. But all doubts were removed very quickly, for as tke officer turned the body again, a deep groan came up, and the words, "God take me!" in the Prussian tongue followed.

"*Diable!* here's an adventure!" uttered the officer, and he made Pierre hold the lantern while he ripped open enough of the dog's skin to find the face. But they concluded not to stop there to investigate, so they formed a litter by crossing their muskets, and having lifted the strange animal upon it, they proceeded on their way. When they reached the camp, they found half the soldiers up, waiting to find out why the gun was fired.

Lights were now brought, and the body placed upon the ground. The dog skin was removed, and within was found a Prussian drummer. He was a small fellow, though apparently some twenty years of age; but he was dead, Pierre's ball having touched his heart, or some where very near it. His pockets were overhauled, and in one of them was found a cypher, but no one could make anything of it. The colonel took it, and directed that the body should be placed out of sight for burial on the morrow.

But this was not the end. About four o'clock, just before daylight, another gun was fired on the same spot where Pierre had been, and this time a man was shot who was trying to make his escape from the camp. He was shot through the head. When the body was brought into camp, it was found to be that of a Bavarian trooper, who had been suspected of treachery, though no proof had ever before been found against him. On his person was found the key to the cypher, which had been taken from the person of the Prussian drummer; and now that the colonel had them both, he could translate the mystic scroll. It proved to be a direction to the Bavarian to lay his plans for keeping as near to Napoleon's person as possible, after he should enter Berlin, and then wait for further orders.

The mystery was explained. The Bavarian had contrived to call the great dog away from the regiment and deliver him up to the enemy, and his skin was to be made the cover for a spy to enter the camp under. And the spy would have got in, too, but for the sportive order of the colonel, and the wilfully faithful obedience of Pierre Sancoin.

On the next day Pierre, was promoted to the rank of a sergeant, and the emperor said to him as he bestowed the boon:

"If you only make as faithful an officer, as you have proved yourself faithful as a sentinel, I can ask no more."

☞The Hartford Courant has a few thoughts on woman.

What makes a woman now-a-days?
Intelligence? good looks?
A mind where all the virtues dwell?
No—dry goods hung on hoops!

Ho! whales, that sail the briny deep,
Repine not at your fate;
Your flesh illuminates the word—
Your bones make women great!

All would be great—but all don't like
A course of education;
Schools, study, books—ah! what are these
Compared with inflatation?

SCARLET FEVER AND SMALL POX.—Dr. W. Fields, of Wilmington, Delaware, says: Having much experience in treatment of scarlet fever and small pox of the most malignant type, I would thank you, for the sake of humanity, to publish a recipe, which if faithfully carried out, will cure forty-five cases out of every fifty, without calling on a physician:

SCARLET FEVER.—For adults, give one tablespoonful of brewers' yeast in three tablespoonfuls of sweetened water, three times a day; and if the throat is much swollen, gargle with the yeast, and apply the yeast to the throat as a poultice, mixed with Indian meal. Use plenty of cat-nip tea to keep the eruption out on the skin for several days.

SMALL POX.—Use the above does of yeast three times a day, and milk diet throughout the entire disease. Nearly every case can be cured, without leaving a pock-mark.

He that has no bread, must not keep a dog.

Dow, Jr., on Negroes.

We copy the following from that excellent Democratic paper, the Banner of Liberty, printed at Middletown, N. Y.:

I have a fancy that the Creator has produced the different families of the human race as they are; breeds and mixtures all over the world being as easily distinguished from pure native stock as mules from horses and jackbottoms. Certain portions are made for certain zones, climates and localities. Transplant them in foreign, uncongenial soil, and they dwindle, and eventually run out. Who supposes that a flourishing crop of polar bears or Greenlanders could be grown at the equator and perpetuated sufficiently long for them to turn into a "horse of another color?" or that an Ethiopean would ever have his wool straightened and his skin bleached amid Arctic frosts and snows? I don't.

My friends, climate never made the nigger; on the contrary, the nigger was made for the climate. No climate in this known world possesses such a remarkable peculiarity as to cause a downy fleece to cover caputs well enough adapted to the propagation of hair; to flatten a nose and produce an under lip capable of seating outside a tobacco quid too bulky and ponderous for inside duty.—Nor is there a soil upon earth sufficiently productive to bring out a heel from the foot that presses it, of such a perplexing length as to place its proprietor in the darkness of doubt as to whether nature intended him to go ahead or proceed backward—whether he should draw a shoe over the heel or over the toe. No, my brethren, the nigger was made for the climate and its attributes, even as the Arab and the Ostrich are adapted to the dreary, unwatered sands of the desert. The brush of nature has painted him black—the prevailing color of all animals that inhabit the torrid zone—in order that he may withstand the powerful influences of caloric. Because why? Black, being a conductor of heat, the latter readily escapes through it, to the relief and safety of the body, just about as fast as the sun, with its fiery arrows, can shoot it. And then how a nigger will sweat, and grinningly weather the crisis of the "heated term" when nine out of a dozen of flimsy "white trash" would lop and keel over from cerebral congestion! Yes, and don't the nigger, thus tested, exhale a powerful perfume? Assafoetida, burnt shoes and onions! The otto of roses, musk and essence of pole cat are but the weakest of odors in comparison.—Who ever heard of a nigger being knocked out of life by a sun-stroke? Nobody. As for old Sol planting his biggest knocks upon a nigger's wool patch with the expectation of doing damage, he might as well experiment upon a cast iron pot, or try his best at the big bell of the Vigilance Committee. Of a truth, a nigger can stand heat almost equal to a salamander; and it's this that renders him so useful a biped in the burning fields of the South, where a white-skin, if put to hard labor, would find little or nothing left of himself to take home to supper, at the close of the first day.

"My brethren, there are some who assert that the nigger is, by nature, equal in intellect with the Anglo Saxon, and that, had he the same advantages, he would raise himself to as high a notch in the scale of humanity. We shouldn't wonder if they could prove it, just as easy as I can prove that my little terrier dog knows more than I do. He can 'smell a rat,' and tell where it is at any time o' night—and that is past my comprehension.

☞The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a horse ran away with a dray in that city on Saturday week, and on reaching the corner of Maine and Columbia, and meeting a horse and dray crossing to Columbia street, *he sprang over the team, carrying with him his driver and dray in his fearful leap.* This extraordinary feat was witnessed by a large number of people with unbounded astonishment. The effort required for this wonderful leap had the effect to check the speed of the terrified Bucephalus, so that he was shortly afterward captured by some Jehus, who happened to be in the vicinity.

EMBARRASSING HEREAFTER.—Yah, the Governor of Canton, is to face, at the judgment-day, seventeen thousand persons whom he has beheaded within the very short time that he has held office. And a mother and four daughters, of Northampton, Massachusetts, are to be so blest as to meet in Paradise, *seventeen lawful husbands*, whom they have married in this world!

WHITEWASH FOR OUTHOUSES AND FENCES.—As the season of the year when considerable whitewashing is performed is near at hand, the following receipt is given by a western exchange for mixing the composition: Take a clean barrel that will hold water; put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until quite slacked; dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt, which will cause the whitewash to harden on the woodwork in a few days; and sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash.

To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add three pounds yellow ochre.

For fawn color, add four pounds umber, one pound Indian red, and one pound lampblack.

For grey or stone color, add four pounds raw umber and two pounds lampblack.

The color may be put on with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than common whitewash.—*Exchange.*

THE VALUE OF A CLERGYMAN IN OREGON.—Intelligence from Oregon Territory states that Father Pandosy, a Catholic missionary, was taken prisoner by Skloom, and Indian Chief, who demanded for his ransom two white women and two hundred sacks of flour.

Confession of R. J. M. Ward.

The following from the Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial*, of the 6th, is the most horrid and dreadful thing in the annals of crime:

Through the politeness of our worthy Sheriff, S. J. Spinger, Esq., we last evening paid a visit to R. J. M. Ward, who gave us the following confession in relation to the murder of his wife. Ward seemed to be deeply affected, frequently interrupting his disclosure by exclamations of deep sorrow and regret for the crime which he had committed, and giving us a full and complete disclosure of the same. After taking down his confersion, we read the same to him, when he pronounced it correct, and we give it to our readers as we had it from his own lips, in the presence of the Sheriff and others.

CONFESSION.

On Tuesday evening, February 3, 1857, Mrs. Ward and myself had some words, during which Mrs. Ward struck me on the head with a fluid lamp, also on the right side of the nose, causing the same to bleed freely.—I begged her not to strike me, and took the lamp away from her, then went to bed.—We arose between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. I spoke to her about the blow she had given me, showing her where she had struck me the evening previous; also the blood on the bolster and tick. She said she wished I had bled to death, and picking up a stick of hickory wood she attempted to strike me. I warded off the blow, which fell upon my right thumb, laming it severely. The stick fell from her hand, and as she stooped to pick it up I seized a flatiron, and, in the heat of passion, struck her with it on the right side of the head, upon and under the right ear, driving the earring into the flesh. She fell to the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, Ward, you have killed me!" I dropped the flatiron and went to her. She was lying on her side. I turned her over on her back and placed a petticoat under her head, supposing she was only stunned. I made use of such means as was in my power to restore her; but in about half an hour after the blow was given she died, having only spoken once after the first exclamation, "Oh, my Neilie!" meaning, as I supposed, her little girl.

After she was dead I wrapped her head in a petticoat and drew the body under the bed, to conceal it in case any one should come in. About half past eight o'clock William H. Nathan, a mulatto boy, came to the door with some milk; came in the shop, I took the milk from him and he left. I then went to Liba Allen's grocery, bought a pound of sugar; told him I has going away. I then returned to the house, and after a short time commenced cutting up the body; I tore the clothes open from the throat down; I then took a small pocket knife and opened the body, took out the bowels first and put them in the stove, upon the wood; they were filled with air and would make a noise in exploding; took my knife and pricked holes through them to prevent the noise; then took out the liver and heart, and put them in the stove; found it very difficult to burn them; had to take the poker and frequently stir th m before they could be destroyed; found the lungs very much decayed. Then took out the blood remaining in the cavity of the body, by placing a copper kettle close to the same and scooping it out with my hands. I then dipped portions of her clothing in the same and burnt it together, fearing if I put the blood in the stove alone that it might be discovered. I then made an incision through the flesh along down each side, broke off the ribs and took out the breastbone, throwing it into a large boiler; then unjointed the arms at the shoulders, doubled them up and placed them in the boiler; then severed the remaining portion of the body, by placing a stick of wood under the back, and breaking the backbone over the same, cutting away the flesh and ligament with a knife; then tried to sever the head from the body; it proving ineffectual, I then put the whole upper portion of the body into the boiler. Then took a large carving knife and severed the lower portion of the body, unjointed the legs at the knee, and again at the hip joint; cut the thighs open and took out the bones and burt them up; they burnt very rapidly.

On thursday night I commenced burning the body by placing the upper and back portion of the same, together with the head, in the stove. On Friday morning, finding that it had not been consumed, I built a large fire by placing wood around and under it, and in a short time it was wholly consumed, except some small portion of the larger bones and of the skull. The remaining portions of the body were kept in the boiler and in tubs under the bed, covered up with a corded petticoat, and were there at the time the first search was made on Saturday by Constable Curtis. Hearing on Saturday evening that the citizens were not satisfied with the search made by Mr. Curtis, I proceeded on Sunday morning to destroy the remaining portions of the body by burning the same in the stove, cutting the fleshy part of the thighs in small strips, the more readily to dispose of them. On Monday morning I took up the ashes in a small keg, sifting out the larger pieces of bone with my hands, placing the same in my overcoat pockets, which I scattered in various places in the fields at different times. Also took the major portion of the trunk-nails, together with the hinges, and scattered them in different places; I then burnt her trunk and every vestige of her clothing, disposing of small portions at a time, to prevent their creating too much smoke.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.—A lady named Ann Eliza Tyler died suddenly on last Thursday night, in Richmond, (Va.) from the bite of a spider. She was bitten on the right cheek the night before, and died the following evening from the effects.

☞We see it stated that all the federal officers in the Territory of Kansas, are of the pro slavery party, including Gen. Whitfield, the late delegate.

The Democratic Party--Its Unity and Prospects.

Instances are not unfrequent in the history of any and every party, when by some violent political convulsions, peculiar circumstances pr extensive localities, or extraordinary emergencies in matters temporarily affecting the interests of certain States or sections, more immediately and perhaps more anxiously than usual, they have been made to waver, and have been sometimes seriously threatened with prostration, if not destruction. And as their principles are strong or weak, they are enabled to encounter opposition and adversity, with hopes of success or defeat, just as the forest tree withstands the storm, with limbes untopped and body unshaken, if its roots are deep and its branches stout; or reels and rocks beneath the tempest's blast, from its topmost bough to its base, if it has a shallow hold upon the earth of which it is the off spring. The Democratic party of this country has had its tests and trials as well as the old Whig party, and the ephemeral factions that have hung upon the skirts of both, before and after battle, in quest of prizes and spoils. There have been dark days in the calendar of Democracy, but its pole star, the Constitution, has never been hidden from view by the clouds that have lowered o'er our house and almost at times eclipsed the glories of the past, the aspirations of the present, and our hopes for the future. Patriotism may be sacrificed to sordid self interest; expediency may predominate over principles; distrust and fear may drive the Dugald Dalgettys of Democracy into the ranks of an opposition imposing in appearance, but it is impossible to destroy the vitality of a party that is indispensable to the existence of the government, which has grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength, until, like the ivy-vine on an antique wall, it is so intertwined that it cannot be torn away without tearing the wall with it. The old Whig party withstood storms and shocks with an astonishing tenacity.—But, like dilapidated buildings or infirm old trees, it fell at last from its own feebleness, on a calm, still day, when those who sat in its shadow, were wistfully regarding it with reviving hopes. In the interval between '52 and '56, like a giant superannuated and worn out with wars and wounds, what was left of Whiggery fell; solitarily and so softly as barely to break the stillness of that silent hour, which succeeded the election of Pierce to the Presidency. Since that day the Democratic party has proved its patriotism and the power of its principles, conclusively, to tens of thousands of those who were once its most prejudiced and apparently implacable enemies.

Battling with abolitionism in the North and Know Nothingism in the South, its nationality, consistency and unvarying adherence to principle have been manifested more clearly than perhaps ever before. And therefore those who have been educated as opponents of Democracy, whose early associations taught them to denounce it as a political Pandora's box, have had an opportunity of witnessing its working under circumstances calculated to test it. And consequently our ranks have been reinforced with hosts of our old enemies, who have come to us, not as captives, but as converts, whose prejudices have yielded to honest convictions of judgment, and who are now—where they see they should ever have been—standing by the Constitution, shoulder to shoulder with the followers of the true faith of the Fathers of the Republic.

The Democratic party is distinguished for its unity, from the simple fact, that it is based upon principles applicable alike to one section of the Union and to every other, to New Hampshire and Texas, to Ohio and Alabama. The principles of the Whig party were national enough, if that had been all that was needed, to eternize it. But they were radically wrong in policy, as they were also too strongly tending to centralization at the expense of State sovereignty and in contradiction to the construction of the government. The rights of the several States, as distinct from the Federal Government were never safe in its keeping; while, with the Democratic party, the most prominent characteristic since its organization has been an inflexible adherence to the rights of the sovereign States, and always with a due regard for the prerogatives assigned to the General Government.

Late events have been such as to leave no margin for evasion or equivocation on the part of political parties in this country.—Positive principles in all their native nakedness, for good or for evil, have been brought to bear directly upon the politics of the country. Questions not susceptible of debate, except upon the high ground of constitutionality, have almost exclusively engaged public attention. And it is to the Democratic party that the nation has turned for a vindication of the Constitution and the protection of the Union.

North and South, East and West, the warfare is waged now, as ever, upon the same platform and the same principles, on the part of the Democracy. Douglas of Illinois, Toucy of Connecticut, Alexander of New Jersey, and all that noble band of Northern National Democrats, have been, and are still, fighting under the same flag that floats over Wise and Hunter of Virginia, Cobb of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Pickens of South Carolina, and their thousands of co laborers and confreres throughout the South.

Such a party must always triumph as long as patriotism is alive in the hearts of Americans and principles are resorted to for the adjustment of difficulties and the dissipation of dangers.

The South is of course considered safe for Democratic principles since the vote of November last. And in the North there are most encouraging indications that our cause is strengthening. In New England, in the North west, and indeed almost everywhere, where the people have spoken at the polls since the election of Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic party has been shown to be gaining ground.

But let us not relax our efforts or abate our zeal, as long as there is an abolition fanatic in Congress or a Black Republican party in the country.

Richmond Enquirer.

FEEDING ENGLAND.—A parliamentary paper has just been issued showing the total imports of grain and flour into England for the past year. Three fourths of the total supply of foreign flour were obtained from the United States, in addition to three-fifths of the amount of Indian corn and more than a fourth of the amount of wheat.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 30, 1857.

☞ We have been so much indisposed for a few days past, as to be unable to give to the News the usual attention bestowed upon it.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee, which assembled at Nashville on Wednesday last., the 15th inst., nominated the Hon. Isham G. Harris, of Shelby county, as the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the approaching Gubernatorial contest in that State.

Mr. Harris was formerly a distinguished Representative in Congress from western Tennessee. His nomination was made with great unanimity, and is equivalent to an election.

☞ There is a Democratic gain of two members of Congress from Connecticut. The delegation in the last Congress stood all Republican. In now includes two Democrats. The coalition majority on the popular vote is 299. Evidently, Connecticut is coming out all straight.

☞ England is no sooner out of one war than she is in another. She has made peace with Russia, declined to interfere in the disputes of Spain, and happily closed her difficulties with the United States, but she has four new quarrels on hand already—with China, about the baking, burning, beheading and bombarding at Canton; with Japan, about two of her ships forcing an entrance into Nangasaki; with Persia, about Bushire, and with Russia, about aid said to have been carried to the Circassians by the steamer *Kangaroo*, employed in her service.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The annual catalogue of the North Carolina University places the number of students in that institution as follows: Seniors 71, Juniors 105, Sophomores 137, Freshmen 93, partial course 26, Law students 6—a total of 437.

Of those 301 are from North Carolina alone. Besides the six Law Students, there is a College class of Law students of 12. In the "School for the application of Science to the Arts," there are 69 students, engaged in the study of engineering, and Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry. The Faculty are 17 in number—the President, ten Professors and six Tutors.

NATURE OF COMETS.—M. Babinet, of the French Institute, in the course of some remarks which he has published concerning the comet which is expected by astronomers in the year 1858, says:

"With regard to one of the questions to which this comet has given rise, I must protest against the idea that a comet possesses the power of imparting a perceptible mechanical shock. I can prove that the collision of a swallow, intent on suicide, and flying with full force against a train of a hundred carriages, drawn by ten steam engines, would be a thousand times more dangerous for the train in question than would be the simultaneous shock of all the known comets against the earth. What is a comet? A visible nothing.

CAIRO.—John Phoenix passed through Cairo and thus describes his impressions:

"Cairo is a small hole at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, surrounded by an artificial bank to prevent inundation. There are here about thirteen inhabitants, but the population is estimated at three thousand, that being a rough estimate of the number of people that once congregated there, when five trains of cars arrived before a boat left for New Orleans. They were enjoying the luxury of the small pox at Cairo when we arrived; they are always up to something of the kind; a continued succession of amusements follow. The small pox having terminated its engagements, the cholera makes its appearance, and is then followed by yellow fever for the season. Sweet spot!—Dickens has immortalized it under the name of Eden, an evident misnomer, for no man worth as much as Adam could remain there by any possibility.

☞ Comet panics are no novelty. During one of these popular trepidations, the French Academy of Science offered a prize for the solution of the problem: What are the chances of the earth being struck by the impending comet? The answer, if we recollect, was: One chance for, two millions against! The public agitation immediately subsided.

Mexico.

The new Mexican Constitution has been promulgated, after ratification by the people, the clergy being the only portion of the people who refused to join the celebration. It does not take full effect till the 16th of September next, though in the mean time the federal elections will be held under it. The most prominent candidates for the Presidency are Comonfort, Alvarez, Lerdo, Azalledo and Vidaurri. The new Constitution seems to be a well considered and digested instrument.—It is Federal Republican in its character and dealings—all power to reside in the people. The legislative branch consists of one General Assembly, elective every two years, by the free suffrages of the Mexican people, and charged with the enacting of all federal laws, in the initiation of which they have, however, only concurrent powers with the President and the Legislatures of the several States.—The Congress will have two sessions annually, the first beginning the 16th of September and terminating the 15th of December; the second beginning the 1st of April and terminating the last of May. The executive is vested in one single individual, styled the "President of the United States of Mexico."—He must be a Mexican citizen by birth, thirty five years of age, and resident of the country at the time of his election. His term of office is limited to four years, to begin with the 1st of December. He has the power to declare war and make treaties, subject, however, to the ratification of Congress, and is charged with the other usual duties of an executive. No ecclesiastic can ever become President of the Republic. The Judiciary is vested in various District and Circuit Courts, with jurisdiction not dissimilar from our own, and one Supreme Court, which is also constituted a court of final appeal.

Each State is guaranteed a republican form of government, but is denied the right to form treaties of alliance one with another, or with foreign States, and cannot coin money or impose tunage or port duties, or lay taxes of any kind upon imports or exports, without the consent of Congress, nor can any State organize and maintain armies and navies, or declare war. In fact, the Constitution of the United States seems to be the model which was closely copied in framing the Mexican fundamental law. It is easy, however, to plan governments—the difficulty is to put the plan in operation. The Mexican people, so far, have shown but little power of self-government, either from want of general intelligence among the people of inaptitude in the national character or disposition of self-control.—The circumstances of the country are now such as will try the new constitution severely. The straightened circumstances of the government have forced the suspension of payment at the custom-houses. Without resources, an empty treasury, and the prospect of hostilities with Spain, Mexico would seem to be standing just on the brink of dissolution as a nation.

NEATNESS IN NEBRASKA.—The following from a traveller in the wilds of Nebraska, is the best illustration of the extreme to which scrupulous cleanliness can be carried that we have ever met with. After undergoing an internal ablution, the writer should receive a corn-dodger medal in acknowledgement of the terrible ordeal his stomach survived:

We got off our horses, hitched them to a cottonwood corn crib and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, boiled pumpkin and corn dodger. We ate heartily.

After meal was passed the woman said to the oldest girl; "Now, Doddy Jane, you have jist got to keep that old slut and them ere pups from sleepin in this ere meal box any longer. In making this stranger's corn bread I was first naturally pestered to death pickin the small hairs and dead fleas out of it that came off them pesky pups; and if they sleep in it a week longer it wont be fit for use.

BOBTAIL POLITICIANS.—The Louisville Journal recollects hearing from the late Chief Justice Marshall, that Gov. Giles, of Virginia, once addressed a note of this tenor to Patrick Henry:

"SIR: I understand that you have called me a 'bobtail' politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning.

"WM. B. GILES."

To which Mr. Henry replied in this wise:

"SIR: I do not recollect having called you a bobtailed politician at any time, but think it probable that I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but if you will tell me what you think I meant, I will say whether you are correct or not. Very respectfully,

PATRICK HENRY."

☞ A late San Francisco paper says that the churches there have determined to sing no more long metre tunes—they being too slow for the country and the people.

SINGULAR OPTICAL DELUSION.—There is not a Frenchman, let him be ever so small, and let the work he is engaged upon be as small as himself, but sets about it with the most thorough conviction that the eyes of Europe are upon him!

☞ The authorities at San Francisco recently ordered that all the bar rooms should be closed at midnight. They were closed; and, in five minutes, opened for the next day.

Central American Difficulty.

Intelligence was brought by the last arrival of the George Law at New York, to the effect that the Republic of Granada has refused to give any reparation whatever for the outrages committed on American citizens at Panama in April last; and the telegraph tells us to-day that our Government is determined to act vigorously in the matter, and has in fact, ordered the Home and Pacific squadrons to the Isthmus. As this portion of the earth's surface promises to become more than ever the location of deeds that will have to be recorded, a sketch of the state of affairs in that quarter may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The geographical position of Grenada is sufficiently well known to every schoolboy—with the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean washing its northern and western shores, and Costa Rica upon its northwestern boundary. It is divided into seven provinces, Isthmo, Cauca, Antiogia, Cundinamarda, Boyaca, Guanenta and Magdalena. In the first of these, Isthmo, is included the Isthmus of Panama, which became an independent state in February, 1855. It does not need that we should insist upon the commercial importance of this State, situated as it is between the two hemispheres, and in possession of the keys of communication with California and the Pacific. The exports of the republic for the year 1853 sufficiently show this, amounting to nearly forty millions of dollars. The trade, which was originally monopolized by Great Brittain, has latterly, since the discovery of gold in California, for the greater part, been in the hands of Americans. In illustration, it may be mentioned that, of the 609 vessels which entered and cleared at the Pacific port of Panama in 1852, with cargoes valued at nearly sixty-one millions, those engaged in this movement under the American flag numbered 159: while the number under the flag of England was but 138. The American freights for the same year amounted to nearly fifty two millions; while those under the British flag amounted to only eight millions. In 1853, over fifty two millions of gold passed through the Isthmus, and of this over forty two and a half millions was from California. The number of passengers which crossed through the country the same year was 23,690; of which number 13,937 were coming from, and 9,753 were on their way to, California.

In 1855 the statistics tell the same story.—Of the 28,704 passengers across the Isthmus in this year, 16,289 were proceeding to, and 10,015 coming from California, and all in American steamers; while but 1300 were brought and 1100 returned by English steamers. In the same year, the amount of gold and silver which passed from ocean to ocean, was $40,407,907, of which $18,671,815 was from San Francisco. Our readers will readily decide for themselves, from these statements, as to the importance and the necessity of a peaceable and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the Republic of Grenada.

The origin of the difficulty was made so much the subject of comment at the time of its occurrence, that it can yet hardly be forgotten. It was at Panama, on the 15th of April last, that the massacre took place, by which several Americans lost their lives. The affair grew out of an altercation between a fruit-seller and one of the passengers across the Isthmus. The firing of a pistol by the latter, in the course of the difficulty, was the signal for a mob to collect; and, including even some of the police, to commence an indiscriminate slaughter of the passengers, and the indiscrinate punder of their baggage. So unprovoked and wanton an outrage upon life and property, could not be allowed to pass without notice, and accordingly the indignation which was felt and expressed throughout the country, was followed by the action of the Government in the sending of Mr. Morse, as Special Commissioner, to act in conjunction with Mr. Bowlin, the American Minister, and lay before the Executive of Granada a demand for suitable reparation for the insult, and an adequate indemnity for the loss of property. This reparation and indemnity has been refused, and, as the matter stands, our government seems determined to either enforce the accordance to her just demands, or at least to prevent any future repetition of similar indignities. The naval force that is to be sent to the Isthmus is very good evidence that it is the intention of the Administration to show itself in earnest in the business, and we shall, accordingly, be on the alert for "important news from Central America."—*Charleston Courier.*

The Mahomet of Utah.

Mr. Brigham Young's prospects are by no means flattering. His hot-bed of infamy and corruption is at last to be overhauled. The false prophet, who, with reckless daring, has braved all hints at extermination, stands an uncommonly good chance of finding his power suddenly vanishing, his followers flying in wild consternation, and his temples dashed to earth. An order has recently issued from the War Department withdrawing Gen. Harney from the scene of the Indian war in Florida, and directing him to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, there to await special instructions.—The Government has determined on a grand concerted sally on Brigham Young and his nest of pollution. Gen. Harney is the man for the emergency. He has given convincing proof of his iron will and indomitable energy and boldness, and is a lion whom Brigham Young will find it rather dangerous to beard. The immense and fearful delusion of Mormonism has spread with a rapidity well calculated to awaken most serious apprehensions. Utah is a foul blot on the face of our country, a reproach to our soil. There is an absurd and fallacious idea embraced by certain persons, that great evils, if left to themselves and entirely unmolested, will die out and disappear in time. All history declares to the contrary. We may not perceive, far off from the actual field, the spread of the damning doctrines of the wild Governor of Utah; but no less surely and silently are the apostles of this mad delusion sowing the seed which may expand into a harvest of blighting fruit. We sincerely trust that Gen. Harney's instructions may be of no very pacific character.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

☞ Among the improvements in a new Presbyterian church recently dedicated in New York city, is a telegraph from the pulpit to the door, so that the minister can communicate with the sexton wenever he desires to do so.

The Administration--Cuba.

The question is frequently asked, "what will be the policy of the administration in reference to the acquisition of Cuba?" And when we consider the importance of this question, and the great interest involved in its solution, it is a matter of no surprise that it should be at this time engaging the mind of the Southern people. Cuba—an island rich and productive; adapted to slave labor; contiguous to our institutions; groaning under the yoke of a foreign tyranny; and clothed by nature with matchless beauty, should be the object of concern of every Southern patriot who loves the institutions of the South and has at heart her best interest and prosperity.

We do not profess to know the policy of the administration in regard to it, nor do we desire to commit it in favor of its annexation, but we feel authorized to say that it will reflect the sentiments of a large portion of the American people, should it in its wisdom, and in view of our future greatness, acquire the possession of that wealthy island by an honorable purchase. Her people are ignorant, and crushed by the heel of oppression, and should we desire to relieve them from the vulture grasp of Spain, and unite their territory to ours, from motives springing from the highest impulses of patriotism, and aims worthy of christain people, we could not be charged with lust or territorial aggrandizement or purposes of rapine or violence, but simply discharging a crying duty, and performing the part of the good Samaritan.

Regardless of considerations of public policy, there are many reasons why the Southern people, anticipating the possible developments of the future, and anxious to make provision against a distant danger, should rejoice over the purchase of Cuba as the surest precaution against the insidious schemes of hostile powers, and as the best expedient for maintaining the independence and equality of the South in the confederacy. Still, many will be found who will oppose it from principle alone, and the honest conviction that the acquisition of territory diminishes rather than increases our strength. The whole, however, will not grow weak by the increase of its parts; but like the tall oak cling with a closer grasp as its broad arms are stretched out.

We should rejoice over the acquisition of Cuba, and should Great Britain and France meditate the scheme of Africanizing it, we believe the policy of the administration, from its regard to our peculiar institutions, would be to defeat the plot and shield American slavery against the assassin blow.

Ga. Times & Sentinel.

The Comet.

A western philosopher is of opinion that it is the comet which makes the weather so cold. We had supposed that the comet was to make us hot, and were looking forward to its appearance as the last chance for warm weather. We should like to know whether the extraordinary weather of last winter was also owing to this comet. Were the severe winter of '55–'6, and the late spring of the last year, also the work of this floating iceberg of the celestial sea?

According to our Western *savant*, the comet is bound to hit the earth between wind and water the 16th of June next, and put it in the predicament which Maginn said Great Britain was in 1831—"scudding to the infernal regions with a fair gale of wind to its tail." The West is a great country, certainly, great in philosophers as well as in pumpkins and patriotism. We trust that if the comet does hit the earth, it may strike it somewhere in the West—say in Utah. It deserves such a distinction. For our part, we are thankful that this comet has made its appearance, and given us all something to talk about. Nothing is more benevolent in life than the simple provision which is made for the exercise of the gift of gab. First we have a war, then an election, then a fuss in Kansas, then a dissolution of Parliament, and now a bright prospect of a row in Utah, and a comet; a real, wide-awake, old fashioned comet; a long, low, red, piratical craft, which Maury, the look-out at the mast-head of the National Observatory, has reported as distinctly visible in the North west, bearing down upon us with all sail set, and travelling with a velocity compared with which the speed of a cannon ball is but the pace of a snail. We shall expect this comet to grow larger and brighter every night, and furnish a fruitful topic of speculation and delight to astronomers, and of wonder and awe to the outsiders. Nobody in this country ought to have the least alarm about it; the comet is in more danger than we are; if it comes near the United States we will annex it.

Comets have always created more or less panic among the intelligent inhabitants of this excellent planet. Man's inward conviction, that his moral nature is out of gear, is always suggesting that the physical universe has various screws loose, which may bring the terrestrial machine about his ears, in an abrupt and ruinous manner. In old times, there was a superstitious fear of comets, as prodigies, portending the fate of governments and nations. When the light of philosophy had dispelled the mists of superstition, then arose the fear of collision. A railroad collision, with cars travelling at thirty miles an hour, is gentle as the kisses of lovers, compared with such a smash up as that of the earth coming in contact with a comet, each of the locomotives travelling more than a thousand miles a minute! Happily, however, the earth has hitherto escaped this grand catastrophe, though comets have often passed through different parts of the solar system—24 within the orbit of Mercury, 47 within that of Venus, 58 within that of the Earth, 73 within that of Mars, and the whole within that of Jupiter. There is not a trace of the physical effects of comets upon this or any other planet, or any authentic record of the existence of such effects. There are no known data from which it would be possible to predict, with certainty, such a thing as the collision of a comet with the earth. It cannot be even said, with infallible accuracy, that on a given day, month, or even year a comet will so much as cross the orbit of a planet. We know nothing of their nature, save that, though more singular in their form and varied in their time of appearance, than the other heavenly bodies, they are subject to the same laws, moving about the sun in orbits, more eccentric than the planets, proclaiming with the whole host of heaven, in their mighty and eternal march, "The hand that made," and that directs us, "is Divine."

[Richmond Dispatch.

Advertising.

The following remarks of the Milwaukie News on the advantages of advertising, are so sensible and to the point, that we have to yield them space in our columns:

It seems very singular that there are so few business men who understand how to advertise their business as they ought to, and who content themselves with letting people guess at what they have, while they might so easily make it known all over, and while they go often to great expense for what does not make their business known to any extent.

Merchants will often get up a sign at a cost of one or two hundred dollars, that will scarcely be looked at at all, often one that is hidden by an awning, or placed almost out of sight, and that at the best, does not attract the attention of half a dozen people daily, while the same sum, judiciously expended in advertising would attract more attention, draw more customers, than fifty such signs.

There are many who rely upon the old saying that 'good wine needs no bush.' This is, and ever was a mistake. A bush before a door used to be the sign for the sale of wine, and though it is true enough that when a vinter had in old time got up his reputation, he was otherwise known than by the advertisement of the bush, yet he had need of the bush to gain his reputation, and still needed it for all chance custom.

In the present day, and in this country, all is changing, a new face shows itself in every store a dozen times a day, and to the new man, you may sell just the thing he comes for, but it is more than probable you have a good many other things he wants, though he does not know it, and you can't tell every man who comes just what you have, or guess just what he wants.

You advertise in the newspapers, it is true, but you advertise groceries, or dry goods, or hardware of all kinds. If a customer whose tastes you know, comes in, you will show him a new or fresh article that you think he likes, and the chances are he becomes a purchaser. He knew you had an assortment in your line, generally, that you had what is called 'all kind,' but he did not know this was among the all kinds, or if he did, he did not think of it until you mentioned it, and then he wanted it.

Well, would not it be better to tell it to all at once, as you can through a paper? You pay a great rent, gladly too, for a good stand—that is, for one where people can pass and see what you have. A less expense will send more to you who will know what you have.

You do advertise, perhaps. You advertise in your own paper. All right, but why not in others? you want to sell to your political opponents, don't you? Of course. Then tell them, too, what you have. Men seldom buy of you on account of your politics; they buy because you have what they want, and sell for what they are willing to pay.

But when you advertise, don't merely advertise things generally. That you have them, people generally know. Say what the things are—that you recommend them because good, or because cheap, or because rare, or for some reason. A great many people don't know what they want to buy, but you know exactly what you want to sell. Let others know it too.

An Incident in Japan.

Lieutenant Habersham states in his book of travels, that he and his friends were much annoyed in Japan, by the attendance of spies and officials, who dogged their footsteps wherever they went. One day they resolved on a country walk, but were followed by "two sworded officers." Piqued at the annoyance, they turned about, and Mr. Lawton took one of them, a very large man, by the shoulders, turned him to the right about face, and directed the spies to go back. This they would not understand and Lawton, says our author, "resorted to his heavy boots and the big man's sense of feeling. I never saw such a kick in my life. It caused the man to tremble to his very base, and then take up his uneven flight to the spy-house, where, on looking back, we could see him gesticulating in our direction, and his companion laying his hand upon his sword." But the party was not afterward molested in that part of Niphon, and one of the Japanese officials said on, a subsequent occasion, "we are very glad you kicked him, but had one of us done so, his head would have been cut off."

☞ Yesterday afternoon, an interesting incident drew in front Holmes' Hotel quite a large assemblage of spectators of both sexes. The Wilmington Light Infantry and the Poineer Cadets paraded, as a mark of respect to the Governor of this State, and marched in line to the front of the hotel, where His Excellency was prepared to receive them. Gov. Bragg was introduced to the companies by Dr. Bellamy and addressed them in happily worded and well expressed remarks. He was grateful for the courtesy rendered, not alone by them, but by the citizens of Wilmington generally. His visit here had been a pleasant one, and he would leave with agreeable recollections. He complimented the Light Infantry on their appearance, equipment and drill; spoke approvingly of the introduction of military education in our schools—it was a good feature, and he had recommended something of the kind in his last message to the General Assembly. He had enjoyed the advantages of a military education in part, and spoke from experience of its benefits. He gave wholesome advice to the Cadets regarding their future conduct and progress in life, and closed by reiterating his thanks for the manifestation of their courtesy.

The whole affair passed off pleasantly, and was one of those agreeable incidents which occasionally happen to diversify the monotony of every day pursuits.—*Wilmington Herald, 8th.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Pacific Railroad through Texas will be 783 miles long, and has a grant of 8,017,000 acres of land and a loan of $6,000 per mile from the State. Taking the average price of the Illinois Company's lands as a basis, the New Orleans Bulletin estimates the future value of the lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad at more than $120,000,000. It says they are among the richest lands in the world, in a delightful climate, and capable of producing anything from cotton and figs to potatoes and oates.

☞ An Alabama editor calls Young America "the trundle bed portion of the community."

Do unto Others As Ye Would Have Others do unto You.

A correspondent of the Blair county (Pa.) *Whig* furnishes that paper the particulars of the following interesting incident of which he was an eye-witness. It occurred a few years ago on the line of the great international improvements of that State. It was one of those acts of genuine kind heartedness which fill the mind with involuntary consciousness that there is something of the angel still in our common nature:

At the point this side the mountain where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, awaiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way through the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, embrowned man, stood by his craft superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after a party of about half a dozen gentlemen came out and deliberately walked up to the captain, and addressed him something after this wise:

"Sir, we wish to go on East, but our progress depends on you. In the cars we have just left a sick man whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain, what say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To this unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when without a moment's pause the captain passed over to the car, and entering behind in one corner, found a poor emaciated worn out creature whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker worm, consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping; the captain advanced and spoke to him kindly.

"O, sir," said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation, 'are you the captain, and will you take me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence, and are so unkind! You see, sir, I am dying; but if I am spared to reach my mother, I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is half performed. I am a poor painter, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die!"

"You shall go" said the captain, "if I lost every passenger for the trip."

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more and the decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the cars with the sick man cradled in his arms. Pushing directly through the crowd with his dying burden, he ordered a mattress to be spread in the choicest part of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain directed the boat for starting.

Put a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin. He went, and from their midst there arose a white haired man, who with tear drops in his eyes told that rough, sunbrowned man that they felt humbled before him, and asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken in a heart of nature, and its waters swelled up, choking the utterance of all present. On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed" on his way home to die in the arms of his mother.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.

A revolutionary movement has been discovered in the City of Mexico, under the auspices of the clergy and Santa Anna. The leaders have been arrested. The British Charge delivered his ultimatum to the Mexican government, giving them nine days for an answer.

☞ Hon. Thomas L. Clingman has been nominated for re election in the mountain district. Mr. Clingman has acquired a national reputation by his eloquent speeches upon the most important topics of the day.—As the South would sorely feel his absence from the national councils, we trust all parties will unite in sending back to Congress a faithful and able defender of Southern rights.—*Warrenton News.*

Died, on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, in Prattville, Mrs. Mary S. Glenn, wife of Wm. Glenn.

The cause of the decease of Mrs. Glenn, in the prime of early womanhood, was the intemperate use of snuff. We hope those who are in the habit of indulging themselves in the use of this unhealthy article will take warning from the early death of this unfortunate lady.—*Southern Statesman.*

A GAY LOTHARIO.—A good story is told of a fellow of North Carolina. Having been put in jail for marrying thirteen wives, he made his escape, and was seen three or four days afterward by a gentleman who recognized him. The gentleman, anxious to secure the reward for his apprehension, invited him to his house to dinner, and then slyly slipped out in pursuit of a constable; but great was his horror on his return to find that the culprit had absconded with his own wife!

TERRIBLE CASE OF LYNCHING.—Doubtless our readers remember the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Frazier, a farmer residing near Lexington, and the subsequent trial of his wife and overseer, named Gregg, on the charge of having murdered him. They were acquitted and have since married and settled near Maysville. A few days ago Gregg was taken out of his house and thoroughly castrated by a party of men supposed to be from Lexington.—*Louisville Journal.*

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—In Greenville, S. C., a jury has awarded to a young lady $4,000 damages against a citizen of that place for slander. After paying lawyers' fees the plaintiff devoted the remaining sum to benevolent purposes.

☞ The Tribune announces that the National Kansas Committee is about to discontinue business and shut up shop.

[From the Vicksburg Sentinel.]

THE GIRL WITH THE CALICO DRESS.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

A fig for your upper-ten girls,
With their velvets and satins and laces,
Their diamonds and rubies and pearls,
And their milliner figures and faces;
They may shine at a party or ball,
Emblazoned with half they possess,
But give me in place of them all,
My girl with the calico dress.

She is plump as a partridge, and fair,
As the rose in its earliest bloom;
Her teeth will with ivory compare,
And her breath with the clover perfume.
Her step is as free and as light
As the fawn's whom the hunters hard press,
And her eye is as soft and as bright,
My girl with the calico dress.

Your dandies and foplings may sneer,
At her simple and modest attire,
But the charms she permits to appear,
Would set a whole iceburg on fire;
She can dance—but she never allows
The hugging, the squeeze and caress,
She is saving all these for her spouse,
My girl with the calico dress.

She is cheerful, warm hearted and true,
And kind to her father and mother;
She studies how much she can do
For her sweet little sisters and brother.
If you want a companion for life,
To comfort, enliven and bless,
She is just the right sort for a wife,
My girl with the calico dress.
Jackson, Miss.

Appointments.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., April 23, 1857.

Brother Atkin:

You will please publish in the News, the following appointments for the Rev. JOHN DIFFEE, superintendent of the Buncombe Circuit, for the Methodist Protestant Church, N. C. District. This brother received his appointment from the President of the District. The Preacher that received the appointment from the stationing authority, failing to come and fill the appointments as left by the former preacher; hence the appointments have not been kept up.

BUNCOMBE APPOINTMENTS.

May 2 Saturday at Swannanoa School H.
" 3 Sabbath " Jarretts M. H.
" 5 Tuesday " Plemmon's S. H.
" 6 Wed'sday " Locust Knob.
" 7 Thursday " Benevolence.

HAYWOOD.

" 8 Friday at Wesley Clarks.
" 9 Saturday " Bethel.
" 10 Sabbath " Mt. Gilead or Smith's Meeting House.
" 12 Tuesday " Jonathan's Creek shady Grove M. H.
" 13 Wednesday " Roberts S. C.
" 14 Thursday " Fines Creek L. S. H.

BUNCOMBE.

" 17 Sabbath " Mt. Zion.
" 19 Tuesday " Flint Hill.
" 20 Wednesday " Flat Creek.
" 23 Saturday " Dillinghams S. H.
" 24 Sabbath " Ivy M. H.
" 26 Tuesday " Rooms Creek.
" 30 Quarterly meeting at Swannanoa, Burgin's School House. The members of the quarterly meeting conference are all requested to be in attendance.

You will please publish the foregoing appointments in order that the friends may know when the preacher will be around.—By request of the preacher in charge.

P. W. EDWARDS.

PURCHASE OF A HOTEL.—It is stated that Mr. W. W. Hopper, of Baltimore, has purchased Mooay's Hotel, at Weldon, N. C., for $30,000, for which he gets furniture, fixtures, &c., as well as the building.

BAPTIST CHURCH STATISTICS.—the Baptist church was organized in 1699, and is now 217 years in the United States. It has 8,791 church buildings, valued at $10,931,382 and accommodating 3,130,876 hearers.

☞ Brigham Young, in a recent sermon to the Mormons, told them it was "more important to raise saints than to raise crops."

☞ An affray took place on the 7th inst., in Chicago between the police and hotel runners, in which several of the latter were killed.

MARRIED,

On the 23rd instant, by I. B. Sawyer, Esq. Mr. P. C. Shackleford, to Miss Penelope White, of this place.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just recived and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL.

THE subscriber informs his customers that his Wool Carding Machine is in first rate condition, and will have, during the season, his *personal* attention. Terms as heretofore.

JOHN S. WEAVER.
Reems Creek, April 30, 1857.

A Chance for the Million.

THE Subscribers are desirous of securing an Agent, *either male or female*, in every Town and County of the Union, to engage in a light and pleasant business, by which they can make with ordinary energy, from $5 to $10 per day. Every information will be given by addressing with stamp, to pay return letter. S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
Box 151, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
April 30, 1857.

Holston Con. Female College.

THE Annual Address before this Institution will be delivered during the Commencement Exercises, by Rev. ERASTUS ROWLEY, *A. M.*, of Rutherfordton, N. C.
April 23, 1857.

Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL,
K. P. BATTLE.
Executive Committee.
Raleigh, April 23, 1857.

Extra Court.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Caldwell that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the 3rd Monday in July, 1857; and that the Sheriff proclaim the same at all public meetings.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*
April 23, 1857.

Lost Note.

I had a note on George Fincher, of Haywood county, for eighty seven dollars and thirty five cents, dated 6th September, 1856 falling due 6th September, 1857, which said note I have lost.—All persons are forwarned against trading for the same, and George Fincher is notified not to pay it to any one except myself.

EPHRAIM BRANCH.
Burke county, N. C., April 23, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9 1857.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles* from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
Asheville, April 9, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

Issue of Ve vis aveit Vel Nore.
Watchetsee, alias Gross Hoppel,
vs.
G. W. Hays and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Luce, a Cherokee Indian, one of the heirs at Law of Junaluska, deceased, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, giving notice to the said Luce to be and appear at the Court House in Murphy, at the next term of this Court, on the first Monday in June next, to see proceedings touching the probate of the last Will and Testament of Julaska, deceased.

Witness, Drury Weeks, Clerk of said Court at office, in Murphey, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. DRURY WEEKS, Clk.
April 9, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

SPRING FASHIONS! April, 1857.

EXTREME modesty and a remarkable diffidence have ruined many a promising man. in more particulars than one, and has long threatened to become a serious drawback on the undersigned; but in the course of human events it often becomes necessary for one to throw aside all such incumbrances, and march boldly forth and tell the people what he wants them to know.

This is, therefore, to inform the public that the undersigned continues to furnish all who call with everything in his line. That not willing to risk his own acknowledged good taste in the selection of his Goods, he has engaged the services of resident agents, both competent and reliable, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, who are constantly forwarding additions to his stock, which he flatters himself will compare in quality, quantity, variety and prices with that of any other establishment of its kind in the State. Ample illustrations of the improved method of selling goods at fair prices, given on application at ASTON'S.
April 9, 1857.

WM. BEAL,

Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.
January 8, 1857. tf

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)

HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SULPHUR

SPRINGS,

North Carolina!

The above named place, so long and favorably known as

Deaver's Sulphur Springs,

is again open for the reception of those seeking health and pleasure. The salubrity of the atmosphere in the mountains of North Carolina, is unsurpassed, and purer and more healthful water cannot be found on the globe. The mineral properties of the water have been thoroughly tested, and it is deemed by the most competent judges equal to any Sulphur water in this country.

To the invalid, seeking a retreat from the oppressive heat of the low country, we feel authorized to say, that by spending a few weeks or months in the mountains of North Carolina, at the Sulphur Springs his health would be greatly improved, if not entirely restored.

To those seeking pleasure, we have to say, no country is better adapted to their wants than this. Every thing that can be done by the Proprietor will be done to add to the amusement and comfort of his guests. His table will be richly supplied with the very best the country affords, and his servants shall be attentive and reliable.

The *Springs* are located about five miles west of Asheville, and during the summer months the Proprietor keeps a Hack constantly running between the two points. Greenville, S. C., is sixty miles distant south of the Springs; and north sixty five miles, is Greenville, Tenn. Large and commodious Coaches run regularly between these points; and besides, Hacks can be had at any one of the places, at any time.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the Proprietor again solicits his friends and the public to call upon him. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to render every one comfortable.

W. L. HENRY.
Proprietor.
April 2, 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS FOR 1857!

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, March 19, '57.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in copartnership, under the style of

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the old stand of Smith & McDowell, for the purpose of conducting a

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Ready Made Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They will also keep all kinds of Staple Goods, Saddlery, Leather and Family Groceries.

Their Spring and Summer

STOCK,

now opening, has been selected with great care by one of the firm, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

They avail themselves individually of this opportunity to return thanks to the community in general for their past favors, and to solicit in their new relation a continuance of the much esteemed patronage of this place and the surrounding country. From the citizens of the adjacent counties they respectfully solicit a call, and an examination before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured it will be to their interest to do so.

JESSE S. SMITH,
LEICESTER CHAPMAN.
Asheville, March 19, 1857.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations:

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture, elegant, brilliant; French Cambries of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas; Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pumps; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *à la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS**, embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us; and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
March 26, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Heirs at Law of James Haney, deceased, be and they are hereby notified that the Sheriff has returned into this Court three hundred and sixty three acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Yancy, on the waters of Grassy Creek, adjoining lands of James Lowrey and others. Said land was returned into Court as the property of James Haney, deceased, to be sold for the tax due thereon, for the years 1852, '53, '54, and '55. Whole amount due, $15 50.

Issued 20th March, 1857.
Witness, DAVID McCANLES, Clerk.
March 26. Printer's fee $3.

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

AT the stand lately occupied by Smith & McDowell, are now receiving their late purchases of

Spring and Summer Goods.

which they offer at the lowest market prices; and will take in exchange, at current rates, all kinds of country produce, such as flour, bacon, hides, tallow, beeswax, wool, feathers, rags, jeans, linsey, butter, chickens, eggs, &c.

4000 pounds Snake Root wanted.
Asheville, March 26.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES just received at ASTON'S.
mar 5

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand at ASTON'S.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not. E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

The New Administration

HAS gone into operation, and in order that all hands may have a fair start,

E. J. ASTON

has the pleasure to announce to his ten thousand customers, "and the rest of mankind," that he is constantly receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, large additions to his already well assorted stock of Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery, which he is prepared to sell at remarkably low figures. Call and see.

Remember the Brick Corner, opposite the Court House. March 25

New Books at Aston's.

Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags; Alone; Hidden Path; Gerard the Lion Killer; Humors of Falconbridge; Paul Fane; American's Own Book; American Almanac; Wide Wide World; Workingman's Companion; Irving's Life of Washington; Napoleon Dynasty; Freaks of Fortune; Poetical Quotations; Little Porrit; Principles and Practices of Baptists; Heroine of Faith; Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield; Love after Marriage; and over 1000 other new works, too tedious to mention just received at ASTON'S,
march 5 Opposite the court house.

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by the late Col. John Carson, of the Pleasant Gardens, and Joseph McD. Carson, sr., of Rutherford county, which requires that when called on by certain creditors of the late Charles Carson, I should proceed to sell the lands set forth in said deed.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the above Deed of Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 9th May, 1857, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the counties of Burke and McDowell, to wit: One fourth of the Moses Hall place; one fourth of the Micajah Hall place, containing 180 acres; one sixth of the young Joshua Hall place, containing over 100 acres; one fourth of the Alexander branch mine; 300 acres, more or less; one tract called Hendrix place, 150 acres; one fourth of the Parker place, 150 acres; one half of the Williams place, 150 acres; one half of the Griffin place, 600 acres.

The sale will take place in the vicinity of the lands, in front of the old store at Brindletown, Burke county, formerly belonging to Doctor Otis P. Mills.

TENCH C. CARSON,
Trustee.
March 19, 1857.

NEVER SAY FAIL!

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide;
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward
And never say fail!

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb;
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active I know,
As higher and higher
In glory they go;
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail!

Ahead, then, keep pushing
And elbow your way,
Unheeding the environs,
All asses that bray;
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In the might of their wisdom
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's fair pride,
Let this be your motto
Your footsteps to guide;
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail!

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism or Self Abuse*, &c. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Rutherford Democrat.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the materials of the Rutherford Press, take pleasure in announcing to the people or North and South Carolina, that they intend to publish, in the Town of Rutherford, N. C., a Weekly Paper, called "THE RUTHERFORDTON DEMOCRAT," on the 8th of April next.

The DEMOCRAT will advocate the principles of the great Democratic Party with its utmost ability—the only true and conservative party now in existence, and the only party that the South, as a people, can look to for carrying out and maintaining the laws and Constitution of our government.

The Democrats of North Carolina have long continued to press forward without faltering in their exertions to extend and widen their ranks in the State; and, now that they are triumphant, let us commence again to fortify our posts in all parts of the State for the struggle in August next. "In time of peace let us prepare for war," by buckling on our armor again for the approaching Congressional campaign.

The DEMOCRAT will be devoted to Politics, Internal Improvements, Agriculture, News, Select and Original Reading Matter, Poetry, &c., &c.

The subscribers have secured several correspondents in the Southern States, as we are determined to make our paper a welcome visitor to every fireside.

TERMS:

One Copy (invariably in advance)	$2 00
Six Copies,	11 00
Fifteen Copies,	27 00
Twenty Copies,	35 00

To Advertisers.

The Terms of Advertising in the DEMOCRAT will be as follows:

One Square (12 lines or less) first insertion, 1,00
Each subsequent insertion, 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers at the above *regular* rates for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33 1-3 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

All Letters must be addressed to the subscribers at Rutherfordton, N. C., and persons subscribing will please write their names and Post Office distinctly, so as to prevent the papers from being sent to the wrong Post Office.

J. FORREST GOWAN,
ALEX'R. D'G. TUMBRO,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., March 9, 1857.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Willie Gaither
vs.
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Full Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker,
vs.
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

LETTERS

REMAINING in the post office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1857, and which, unless called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Alexander Mrs M J		Jones Joshua	
Alexander John B		Jones A B	
Alexander Mrs S H		Jones H H	
Alexander Avery		Joyce J H	
Baxter John	2	Jamison T J	
Barker Thos M		Jarrett Daniel	
Bartlett James H		Johnson Robt B	
Barnett Alexander		Johnson H C	
Burnett Miss Jane E		Killian Daniel A	
Brown Samuel S		Lowenberg Jos	
Brown James		Morrison S P	
Blackstock Dr J B		Miller J M	
Brown & Brantley		McDunn Isaac	
Bradly Alexander		Murray James M	
Benson Alexander		McEntire Lucretia	
Barnett Mildred Miss		Murray James	
Chunn J S		Myers Charles	2
Cobble Jacob		Mayers Jacob	
Cobb Rufus Mrs		Melton B H	
Carter Rebecca Miss		Merideth Wm	
Coules J C & J		Morrison George	
Crumley J T		Noble Rev Louis L	
Corn Elizabeth		Noey Joseph	
Candler Lou M Mrs		Patton Thos J	
Carver Elisha		Patton & Garron	
Curtis Joshua		Palmer John	
Candler G W		Penland J W	
Crumley J D		Patty Rev R W	
Clark Jesse		Quinn Joseph	
Davidson Saml W		Robertson Mrs R	3
Davidson Miss M E		Ray James M	
Davidson Wm		Ray Mrs Harriet	
Davidson Miss E A		Roberts G	
Draffin T N L		Scarver Wm	
Erwin Dr E J		Sluder Priscilla	
Fortune Fletcher		Shipp W M	
Greene Marion		Smith Miss Naomi J	
Garrett Daniel		Stradley Elder T	
Goodby Thos		Stradley Miss Eleanor	
Garrison Miss Mary		Smith David	
Gudger James H		Tatum John	
Hosely Miss Caroline		Vane F B	
Haward Mrs Lucy		Wilson T	
Haney John		Wilson L L	
Herbert T J		Wilson James	
Hood J		Woodard J L B	
Harper W J B		Woodfin Wm	
Hays N		Westmoreland J	
Hughes Miss M A		West Mary L	
Isreal Jasper		Wolf F M	
Jones Wiley		Young Wm	
Jones James			

JAMES H. HILLIARD, *P. M.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks: and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Riehd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

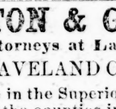
J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 29

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

Feb. 5, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

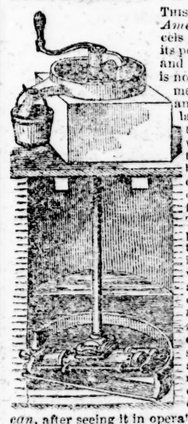
FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $12, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 5, 1857 4t

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD.

ON the 6th instant, my wife, Nancy Edwards, was decoyed from her home by one Jasper Webb, of Yancy county, assisted and accompanied by one Wilson Ray. Nancy is rather dark complected, black eyes, very long black hair, 20 years old, a small scar over one eye, round and very handsome face.

Webb is about 27 years old, 5 feet and 11 inches high, slender made, large front teeth, long slim face, quick spoken and blue eyed.

Ray is about 23 years old, dresses well, dark hair and eyes, and rather good looking.

My wife left her only child behind; and Webb left a wife and infant child, in suffering circumstances.

They carried off the following articles with them: Ten yards of green worsted goods, the flowers will reach near the waist of the dress when made up—worth between eight and ten dollars. One shawl, with a purple square in the middle, and bordered with red; worth $4. One linen table cloth, worth $3.50, and a number of other articles supposed to be worth $40.

The said Nancy wore a net linsey bonnet, with red and white balls around the front, and a red silk button on the back part.

I hereby notify all persons not to trade with the said Nancy Edwards, as I will pay no debt she may contract.

I will give one hundred dollars to any one who will deliver the above parties, and the plunder they carried off, to me in Madison or Yancy county, N. C. For my responsibility, I refer to the Postmaster at Burnsville, Yancy county. CHRISTOPHER EDWARDS.

March 19, '57.

FALSE REPORT.

A report has been thrown into circulation, in some parts of the county "*that I had quit the practice of medicine.*" I never expect to "quit," so long as I have any calls, and physical ability to discharge the duties connected with the practice. I am too fond of the practice to think of "quitting," and will attend to every call (in my power) by day or night, hot or cold, wet or dry. I am not to be "run off the track" by false reports. Office at Eagle Hotel. J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

WANTED.

A STEADY, industrious boy, to learn the business of a Baker and Confectioner.—Apply to M. L. DOYLE.

Asheville, March 12, 1857.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.